

AUGUST 1.

REV. HENRY C. MCCOOK, Vice-President, in the chair.

Eight persons present.

A paper under the following title was presented for publication:—
 “Certain Sand Mounds of the St. John’s River, Florida. Part I,”
 by Clarence B. Moore.

AUGUST 8.

MR. CHARLES MORRIS in the chair.

Eleven persons present.

AUGUST 15.

MR. USELMA C. SMITH in the chair.

Twenty-two persons present.

The Publication Committee reported in favor of publishing the paper by Clarence B. Moore entitled “Certain Sand Mounds of the St. John’s River, Florida, Part I,” as the first paper of Volume X of the Journal of the Academy.

Remarks on a New Species of Cypræa.—MR. JOHN FORD, in presenting the types of a new species of *Cypræa* remarked that his conclusions regarding their distinctive specific character were based upon the careful study of a large number of specimens of various sizes and stages of growth, all of which could be readily separated from any other species belonging to the genus.

In the first description, published by him in *The Nautilus*, Feb., 1893, the shells were defined as a variety of *C. cruenta* Gmel., the suggestion being made, however, that most students would have given them specific standing. For this reason this change has since been made, and any further reference to their previous varietal standing is deemed unnecessary. It may be said, however, that the shell appears to have been figured by Kiener¹ as a variety of *C. variolaria* Lam. (*C. cruenta* Gmel.) and possibly by Sowerby,² and Melvill,³ the two latter authors apparently differing in opinion as to its relative varietal standing, the former referring it to

¹ *Iconographie Coquilles Vivantes*, page 57, pl. 27, fig. 2.

² *Thesaurus Conchyliorum*. Plate 23, fig. 190.

³ 1st Vol. 4th series of *Memoirs and Proc. of the Manchester, (Engd.) Lit. and Phil. Society*, 1887–8.

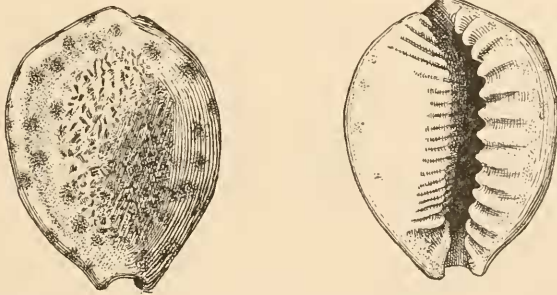
C. caurica Linn. Melvill, if one may judge by his published statement, appearing somewhat doubtful as to whether it was the offspring of *C. cruenta*, of *C. caurica*, or of both species.

No description of the shell other than that published by the speaker, was given until July, 1893, when a summary of the speaker's observations over Mr. Melvill's signature appeared in the Quarterly (English) Journal of Conchology.

The full description of the species (published in *The Nautilus*, August, 1892,) is as follows:—

CYPRÆA GREGORI Ford, n. sp.

Shell depressed, orbicular oval in form, callus on the sides and ends remarkably thickened. That on the sides light salmon in color, with irregular purple-brown spots, having a blotchy appearance. Dorsal surface similar to that of *cruenta*, but lacking the whitish spots typically present in that species. Base semi-translucent, spotless, dark buff or salmon colored, darkest in the interstices. Teeth on outer lip very strong, long and whitish; on inner lip finer, with exception of the anterior fold and one or two adjacent teeth, the first of these latter being very prominent and notably transverse. Space between the anterior fold and the following tooth wide and bright red; posterior teeth of inner lip prolonged outward upon the base. Dimensions of average specimen: length $1\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.



That *C. Gregori* is more nearly related to *C. cruenta* than to any other species, Mr. Ford had no doubt. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the former possesses several characters altogether distinct from those belonging to the latter.

C. Gregori is for instance, more translucent, less variable, more rugged, much smaller and rounder in form, different in general color, and in the peculiar variations of the teeth; also in the remarkable thickness and brilliancy of the callus with which it is rimmed.

With exception of one poor specimen, the shell was unknown to the late Mr. Tryon, and for the same reason perhaps, it was not noticed by Mr. Roberts in his catalogue of the species.

The speaker had good reasons for believing that Mr. Tryon had at one time almost decided to name and describe this one poor specimen as a new species, but finally concluded that the material at hand was insufficient for the purpose.

Had he seen the brilliant suite of specimens now in the Academy, it is not likely that he would have hesitated a moment to follow his first intention. The shells are doubtless quite rare in collections, both in the United States and Europe, those known here, in fact, having chiefly come in one lot of mixed species of *Cypræa*, from Southern India and Ceylon. The latter region, judging from all available evidence, may be considered the habitat of the species.

It may be safely said that among all the smaller species of *Cypræa* none are more brilliant or more distinctly specific than *C. Greegori* Ford. It is not strange therefore that this new species has already been endorsed by a number of our most eminent conchologists.

AUGUST 22.

Mr. LEWIS WOOLMAN in the chair.

Eleven persons present.

AUGUST 29.

Mr. LEWIS WOOLMAN in the chair.

Thirteen persons present.

A paper entitled "Change with Age in the Radula of Land-Mollusca," by V. Sterki, was presented for publication.

The following was ordered to be printed:—